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09/708925
11/08/00

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BUCKET NUMBER	ANTICIPATED CLASSIFICATION OF THIS APPLICATION:		PRIOR APPLICATION	
	CLASS	SUBCLASS	EXAMINER	ART UNIT
10871.3USC2	426	417.000	A. CORBIN	1761

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

"Express Mail" mailing label number EL649975980US
Date of Deposit November 7, 2000

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the U S Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D C 20231

By Bryant Miles
Name Bryant Miles

CONTINUATION APPLICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b)

BOX PATENT APPLICATION
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Dear Sir:

This is a request for filing a continuation application under 37 CFR § 1.53(b) of Serial No. 09/183,184, filed on October 30, 1998 entitled LOW TEMPERATURE RENDERING PROCESS, AND MEAT PRODUCT by the following inventor(s):

Full Name Of Inventor	Family Name	First Given Name	Second Given Name
Residence & Citizenship	City	State or Foreign Country	Country of Citizenship
Post Office Address	Post Office Address	City	State & Zip Code/Country
Full Name Of Inventor	Family Name	First Given Name	Second Given Name
Residence & Citizenship	City	State or Foreign Country	Country of Citizenship
Post Office Address	Post Office Address	City	State & Zip Code/Country
Full Name Of Inventor	Family Name	First Given Name	Second Given Name
Residence & Citizenship	City	State or Foreign Country	Country of Citizenship
Post Office Address	Post Office Address	City	State & Zip Code/Country

1. ☒ Enclosed is a copy of the prior application; including the specification, claims, drawings, oath or declaration showing the applicant's signature, and any amendments referred to in the oath or declaration filed to complete the prior application. (It is noted that no amendments referred to in the oath or declaration filed to complete the prior application introduced new matter therein.) The continuing application is as follows: 21 pages of specification, 20 claims, 1 pages of abstract, 5 sheets of drawings, and 4 pages of oath or declaration.

☒ The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

2. ☒ Cancel original claims 1-15 of this application before calculating the filing fee. (At least one original independent claim must be retained for filing purposes.)

3. ☒ The filing fee is calculated below:

CLAIMS AS FILED

NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA		RATE	FEE
TOTAL CLAIMS: 5 -20	0	x	\$18.00	0.00
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS 1 -3	0	x	\$80.00	0.00
			BASIC FILING FEE:	\$710.00
			TOTAL FILING FEE:	710.00

☐ A Verified Statement that this filing is by a small entity is already filed in the prior application.

☐ A Verified Statement that this filing is by a small entity is attached.

4. ☒ Payment of fees:

☒ Attached is a check in the amount of 710.00

☐ Please charge Deposit Account No. 13-2725.

5. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees as set forth in 37 CFR §§ 1.16 to 1.18 which may be required by this paper or credit any overpayment to Account No. 13-2725.

6. ☒ Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:

"This application is a continuation of application Serial No. 09/183,184, filed October 30, 1998, which is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. 08/895,112, filed July 16, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 5,965,184, which is a continuation of application Serial No. 08/506,612, filed July 25, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,725,897, and provisional application Serial No. 60/000,839, filed July 3, 1995, which application(s) are incorporated herein by reference."

7. ☒ A set of formal drawings (5 sheets) is enclosed.

8. ☐ Priority of application Serial No. , filed on in , is claimed under 35 U.S.C. 119.

☐ The certified copy has been filed in prior application Serial No. , filed .

9. ☒ The prior application is assigned of record to Cargill, Incorporated located at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

10. ☒ The Power of Attorney in the prior application is to:

Merchant & Gould P.C.
Minneapolis, MN 55402-2215

11. ☒ A preliminary amendment is enclosed. (Claims added by this amendment have been properly numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered original claim in the prior application.)

☐ Fee for excess claims is attached.

12. ☐ A petition and fee has been filed to extend the term in the prior application until . A copy of the petition for extension of time in the prior application is attached.

13. ☐ The inventor(s) in this application are less than those named in the prior application and it is requested that the following inventors identified above for the prior application be deleted:

14. ☒ Also Enclosed: Information Disclosure Statement and PTO Form 1449

15. ☒ Address all future communications to the **Attention of Dennis R. Daley** (may only be completed by attorney or agent of record) at the address below.

16. ☒ A return postcard is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903
612.332.5300



Date: November 7, 2000

Dennis R. Daley
Reg. No. 34,994
DRD:PSTpmc

S/N NEW FILING

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	SCHAEFER ET AL.	Examiner:	UNKNOWN
Serial No.:	NEW FILING	Group Art Unit:	UNKNOWN
Filed:	HEREWITH	Docket No.:	10871.3USC2
Title:	LOW TEMPERATURE RENDERING PROCESS, AND MEAT PRODUCT		

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.10

'Express Mail' mailing label number: EL649975980US

Date of Deposit: November 7, 2000

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service 'Express Mail Post Office To Addressee' service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

By: Brant Miles

Name: Brant Miles

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

BOX PATENT APPLICATION
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231



Dear Sir:

Prior to examination of the above-identified patent application, entry of the following amendment is requested.

In the Claims

Please cancel claims 1-15.

REMARKS

It is believed that this application is in condition for examination. Early notice to this effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903
(612) 332-5300

Date: November 7, 2000

Dennis R. Daley
Dennis R. Daley
Reg. No. 34,994
DRD:PSTpmc

008071 99980750

S/N NEW FILING

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:	SCHAEFER ET AL.	Examiner:	UNKNOWN
Serial No.:	NEW FILING	Group Art Unit:	UNKNOWN
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Title:	LOW TEMPERATURE RENDERING PROCESS, AND MEAT PRODUCT		

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By

Name

Grant Miles
Grant Miles

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (37 C.F.R. §1.97(b))

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

With regard to the above-identified application, the items of information listed on the enclosed Form 1449 are brought to the attention of the Examiner.

This statement should be considered because it is submitted within three months of the filing date of the above-identified application. Accordingly, no fee is due for consideration of the items listed on the enclosed Form 1449.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.98(d), a copy of each document or other information listed is not provided because it was previously cited by or submitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in parent application, U.S. Serial No. 09/183,184 filed on October 30, 1998.

No representation is made that a reference is "prior art" within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103 and Applicants reserve the right, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 or otherwise, to establish that the reference(s) are not "prior art." Moreover, Applicants do not represent that a reference has been thoroughly reviewed or that any relevance of any portion of a reference is intended.

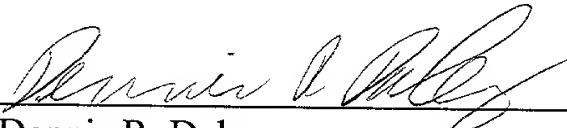
Consideration of the items listed is respectfully requested. Pursuant to the provisions of M.P.E.P. 609, it is requested that the Examiner return a copy of the attached Form 1449, marked as being considered and initialed by the Examiner, to the undersigned with the next official communication.

Please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-2725.

Respectfully submitted,

MERCHANT & GOULD P.C.
P.O. Box 2903
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-0903
(612) 332-5300

Date: November 7, 2000


Dennis R. Daley
Reg. No. 34,994
DRD:PSTpmc



LOW TEMPERATURE RENDERING PROCESS,
AND MEAT PRODUCT

Cross Reference to Related Applications

5 This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent
Application Serial No. 08/895,112 which was filed with the United States Patent and
Trademark Office on July 16, 1997. United States Patent Application Serial No.
08/895,112 is a continuation application of United States Patent Application Serial No.
08/506,612 which was filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on July
10 25, 1995 and which issued as United States Patent No. 5,725,897 on March 10, 1998.
United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/506,612 claims priority to United States
Provisional Application Serial No. 60/000,839 which was filed with the United States
Patent and Trademark Office on July 3, 1995. The above listed applications are all
incorporated herein in their entirety.

Field of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to an improved low temperature rendering
process for recovering meat product from animal trimmings, and to a meat product
produced by low temperature rendering.

Background of the Invention

20 Low temperature rendering processes have been used to separate protein
from fatty tissue in animal trimmings. Low temperature rendering processes are
described in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,008,831; 3,020,160; and 3,078,165. The
25 processes generally involve comminuting fatty tissue from animals, such as hogs or cattle,
to form a semi-solid slurry or meat emulsion, heating the slurry or emulsion to melt the
fat, and then separating the fat and protein by centrifugation. The protein can then be
used as an ingredient in processed meat products such as sausage and other cured and
processed meats.

30 As reported in U.S. Patent No. 3,219,616 to Brissey, it has been found that
the protein or meat provided by prior art low temperature rendering processes suffer from
undesirable flavor changes shortly after production. In order to reduce the flavor changes
after low temperature rendering processes, this patent teaches using a heme-conditioning

agent which reacts or combines with the heme pigments of the meat to reduce the activity of the heme pigments which catalyzes the development of off-flavor.

The government provides that a certain quality of meat product obtained from animal trimmings can be used undeclared in meat products of the same species. For example, "finely textured beef" and "lean finely textured beef" can be used in ground beef without being declared on the label. "Finely textured meat" is required to have a fat content of less than 30%; a protein content of greater than 14%, by weight; a protein efficiency ratio (PER) of 2.5 or higher, or an essential amino acids (EAA) content of 33% of the total amino acids or higher; must be prepared in a federally inspected plant; must not have a product temperature during processing exceeding 43°C (about 110°F); must be frozen in less than 30 minutes after processing; must not allow a significant increase in bacterial numbers; and must not be treated with chemicals or additives. "Lean finely textured meat" is required to have a fat content of less than 10%, by weight, and complies with the other requirements of "finely textured meat."

Summary of the Invention

A low temperature rendering process for converting animal trimmings to meat product is provided by the present invention. The low temperature rendering process includes the process steps of: providing animal trimmings having an average size of between about 0.25 lbs and about 12 lbs; surface treating said animal trimmings with a heat transfer fluid provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 150°C for between about 25 seconds and about 150 seconds to provide surface treated animal trimmings; heating the surface treated animal trimmings in a heat exchanger having a first-in and first-out arrangement to a temperature in the range of about 32°C to about 50°C (about 90°F to about 120°F) to form a heated slurry; separating a solids stream and a liquids stream from the heated slurry, the solids stream containing an increased weight percent of protein and moisture compared with the weight percent of protein and moisture in the heated slurry, and the liquids stream containing an increased weight percent of tallow compared with the weight percent of tallow in the heated slurry; separating a heavy phase and a light phase from the liquids stream, the heavy phase containing an increased weight percent of moisture and water soluble protein compared with the weight percent of moisture and water soluble protein in the liquids stream, and the light phase containing an increased weight percent of tallow compared with the weight percent of tallow in the

liquids stream; and combining the solids stream and the heavy phase to form a meat product. Preferably, the meat product has a fat content of less than 30%; a protein content of greater than 14%; and a protein efficiency ratio of 2.5 or higher, and an essential amino acids content of at least 33% of the total amino acids.

5 The heat transfer fluid provided in the surface treating step is preferably water or tallow. When the heat transfer fluid is water, it is preferably provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 110°C. Because of the high heat transfer coefficient of water, the step of surface treating with water preferably does not exceed 50 seconds. When tallow is used as the heat transfer fluid, it should be appreciated that it
10 has a lower heat transfer coefficient than water. According, if it is provided at a lower temperature, i.e., between about 80°C and about 120°C, it may be appropriate to extend the length of time for surface treating to beyond 50 seconds. For example, to a period of less than about 150 seconds. Alternatively, the tallow can be provided at a higher temperature, such as between about 115°C and about 150°C.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the animal trimmings are processed, after the surface treating step, in closed environment so that atmospheric oxidation is reduced. In addition, the animal trimmings are preferably not heated above 43°C (about 110°F) in the heat exchanger, and are not treated with chemicals or additives.

 The step of separating a solids stream and a liquids stream from the heated
20 slurry can occur in a decanter, and the step of separating a heavy phase and a light phase from the liquids stream can occur in a centrifuge, and the meat product can be frozen within about 30 minutes of heating the animal trimmings in a heat exchanger. The meat product prepared by the low temperature rendering process is preferably finely textured meat. Preferably, the low temperature rendering process is continuous, but can be
25 modified for batch or semi-batch operations.

 A finely textured meat product prepared by low temperature rendering is provided by the present invention. The meat product has been surface treated to kill bacteria which may have been present, and preferably has a fat content of between about 1 and 10% by weight, a protein content of between about 18 and 21% by weight, a
30 moisture content of between about 72 and 77% by weight, and an essential amino acids content of greater than 33% by weight. More preferably, the meat product has a fat content of between about 2 and 7% by weight. In particular, the finely textured meat

product can have a color which closely resembles uncooked lean meat. Accordingly, the color can be pink to red.

A low temperature rendering process according to the invention can be practiced by the steps of: surface treating animal trimmings with a heat transfer fluid provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 150°C for between about 25 seconds and about 150 seconds to provide surface treated animal trimmings; heating the surface treated animal trimmings in a heat exchanger having a first-in and first-out arrangement to a temperature in the range of about 30°C and about 50°C to form a heated slurry; and feeding the heated slurry to a decanter and separating the heated slurry into a solids stream and a liquids stream, the solids stream containing an increased weight-percent of protein and moisture compared with the weight-percent of protein and moisture in the heated slurry, and the liquids stream containing an increased weight-percent of tallow, water-soluble protein, and moisture compared with the weight-percent of tallow, water-soluble protein, and moisture provided in the heated slurry. Preferably, the animal trimmings are provided with an average size of between about 0.25 lbs and about 12 lbs. The low temperature rendering process can include an additional step of feeding the liquids stream from the decanter to a separator and separating the liquids stream into a heavy phase and a light phase, the heavy phase containing an increased weight-percent of moisture and water-soluble protein compared with the weight-percent of moisture and water-soluble protein in the liquids stream, and the light phase containing an increased weight-percent of tallow compared with the weight-percent of tallow in the liquids stream. The solids stream and the heavy phase can be combined to provide a meat product.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

Figure 1 is a flow diagram illustrating an embodiment of the low temperature rendering process according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a flow diagram illustrating an alternative embodiment of the low temperature rendering process according to the invention;

Figure 3 is a schematic plan view of the method and apparatus for surface treating animal tissue provided in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the pasteurization unit of Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a side view of the pasteurization unit of Figure 3.

Detailed Description of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a method for processing animal trimmings to recover meat product low in fat content and high in protein and essential amino acid content. It should be kept in mind that "meat product" describes protein-containing product which is suitable for human consumption as meat because it contains a certain amount of protein. Generally, "animal trimmings" refers to the tissue cut away from conventional cuts or parts of the carcasses of meat producing animals during butchering operations in packing houses and the like. The conventional cuts or parts are generally sold directly to consumers or further processed by, for example, grinding into ground beef. The tissue remaining after the conventional cuts are removed, or after the conventional cuts have been further trimmed, generally has a fat content which is too high for human consumption as meat, but contains protein which can be recovered.

15 According to the present invention, once the animal trimmings are removed from the carcasses, they are preferably forwarded directly to the low temperature rendering process of the present invention. Alternatively, the animal trimmings can be cooled and stored prior to processing. The temperature of the animal trimmings upon removal from the carcasses is usually between about 30°C and about 40°C, which corresponds to the temperature at which the carcasses are stored prior to butchering. Warmer or cooler animal trimmings can be used in the low temperature rendering process of the present invention. It is anticipated that in the future, regulations will allow carcasses to be butchered immediately after removal of the hide, thereby foregoing cooling and storing the carcasses. This will provide warmer animal trimmings which will reduce subsequent heating costs. As will be apparent from the following description, it is important to control the temperature of the processing material throughout the low temperature rendering process of the present invention.

25 The animal trimmings can include any part of an animal which is trimmed away from the carcass of the animal or the cuts. The animal trimmings can include all the parts normally found in an animal, including adipose tissue, fat, lean, ligaments, tendons, bone parts, and the like. It is generally desirable that if components other than fat, lean, and moisture are present, they are present in small quantities and/or can be removed in the desinewing step or by hand, if desired, or can be left therein if their presence does not

adversely effect the properties of the meat product. If large amounts of certain components are present, it may be desirable to have them removed by conventional separation techniques prior to processing according to the present invention. For example, it is generally desirable not to have large amounts of bone present or large amounts of low quality ligaments.

It should be kept in mind that "meat producing animals" are animals which are conventionally processed to provide meat. Such animals include beef, pork, poultry, lamb, deer, fish, and the like. The lean material can be referred to as protein-containing material, and can be in the form of water soluble protein which tends to give the meat its color, salt soluble protein which include muscle fiber, and nonsoluble protein which are generally the connective tissue which surrounds muscle fiber and which attach the muscle fibers to ligaments. Of particular interest for purposes of the present invention is the presence of the water soluble protein and the salt soluble protein in the fatty tissue within the fat trimmings. By separating this material from the animal trimmings, a high quality meat product can be provided.

Animal trimmings which can be used in the present invention preferably have an average fat content of between about 50 and 80% by weight, and more preferably between about 60 and 70% by weight. The lean content of the animal trimmings is preferably between about 20 and 50% by weight, and more preferably between about 30 and 40% by weight. In order to ensure reliable and consistent results, it is preferable that the lean content of the animal trimmings is at least 37% by weight, and even more preferably at least 39% by weight. It should be kept in mind that the lean content includes protein and moisture.

It is an advantage of the present invention that high quality meat product can be obtained without adding chemicals or additives to the animal trimmings at any time during the processing thereof. In particular, no water or preservative needs to be added during the method of the present invention in order to provide a meat product having a high moisture and protein content and a low fat content. The process steps provided by the following description can be referred to as a closed system since the animal trimmings can be processed without being exposed to the atmosphere and since nothing is added to the animal trimmings during processing. By limiting access to the atmosphere, oxidation of the meat can be limited thereby reducing or eliminating off flavors.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described in reference to Figure 1 which provides a diagrammatic illustration of a continuous low temperature rendering process for converting animal trimmings to meat product. It should be appreciated that the method of the invention can be adapted to handle a wide range of throughput rates of animal trimmings. It is particularly desirable for the process to handle the supply of animal trimmings as they are generated in a packing house. For purposes of the following description of a preferred embodiment, beef trimmings containing an average of 61% by weight fat can be processed at a rate of 167 lbs./min. according to the present invention.

Boneless beef trimmings 10 at between about 0°C and about 10°C are fed to a desinewing apparatus 12 which removes the heavy connective tissue, ligaments, tendons, and the like if they are present. This is referred to as the desinewing step which separates the low quality protein fraction (sinew) from the high quality protein fraction (skeletal muscle). The sinew 14 is discarded, and the desinewed beef trimmings 16 is subsequently processed to remove fat. The desinewing apparatus 12 is preferably a commercially available Simo Industries 290/125-7PX Pump Deboner modified to include a screen having 0.5 mm rectangular openings to remove heavy connective tissue. It should be appreciated that the invention can be practiced without the step of desinewing.

The desinewing step may or may not remove all of the connective tissue. Generally, the desinewing step removes a large amount of the low quality protein component from the animal trimmings. For the above exemplary embodiment, the desinewing step removes 12.9 lbs./min. of sinew and causes the beef trimmings to increase in temperature by about 2-4°C to about 7°C to about 9°C (about 46-48°F). The desinewing step is preferably fairly quick and, for the above exemplary embodiment, takes less than one minute for a given volume of animal trimmings. In addition to removing sinew, the desinewing step reduces the viscosity of the animal trimmings which facilitates flow thereof through a pipe.

By separating the sinew 14 from the beef trimmings 16, the proportion of essential amino acids to total amino acids in the final meat product can be increased. Accordingly, it should be appreciated that the essential amino acids content and the protein efficiency ratio of the final meat product can be adjusted, as desired, based upon the desinewing step.

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The desinewed beef trimmings 16 are fed to a heat exchanger 18 and heated to about 42°C (about 108°F) to melt the fat. The fat component of the desinewed beef trimmings 16 generally begins to melt at about 33°C (about 92°F), and becomes almost liquid at about 42°C when it exits the heat exchanger 18 as liquified desinewed beef trimmings 20. The dimensions of the heat exchanger should be sufficient to provide liquified desinewed beef trimmings without significantly cooking or denaturing the protein. In the above exemplary embodiment, the heat exchanger 18 is a jacketed pipe, 2–3 inches in diameter and approximately 900 feet long with water introduced at about 46°C (about 115°F) circulating in the jacket to heat the desinewed meat, and the beef trimmings experience a residence time in the jacketed pipe heat exchanger 18 of about 14 to 16 minutes. It should be appreciated that a shorter heat exchanger could be used. However, a shorter heat exchanger may require warmer water in the jacket to provide sufficient heating. If the water is too warm, the risk of overheating the desinewed beef trimmings increases. For example, a heat exchanger about 300 feet long may require water entering the jacket at about 63°C (about 145°F) which could, on occasion, result in overheating.

The heat exchanger 18 can be described as having a first-in and first-out arrangement. This means that substantially all of the desinewed beef trimmings are processed in the heat exchanger for about the same length of time. In other words, the desinewed beef trimmings flow through the heat exchanger without significant amounts remaining in the heat exchanger for extended periods of time compared with similarly processed desinewed beef trimmings. This ensures that the beef trimmings are consistently heated and that certain fractions of the beef trimmings do not remain in the heat exchanger too long resulting in denaturing or cooking thereof. In addition, first-in and first-out processing reduces potential bacterial buildup which would otherwise occur in animal trimmings heated for an extended period of time. It should be appreciated that this type of processing is advantageous over prior art vat or kettle-type heat exchangers which allow certain portions of beef to remain therein for too long. In addition, many prior art vat or kettle-type heat exchangers are open to the atmosphere which allows the beef to be oxidized, resulting in deterioration thereof.

It should be appreciated that the entire low temperature rendering process can be substantially a first-in and first-out arrangement and can be substantially closed from the atmosphere. Certain steps in the process, however, may not be completely first-

in and first-out. For example, during centrifuging, portions of the separation stream may remain in the separator for slightly longer periods of time. These separators, however, are preferably designed to provide first-in and first-out operation. Since, the entire low temperature rendering process of the present invention can be enclosed, the extent of oxidation can be reduced, and bacterial growth and contamination can be reduced. Furthermore, by processing the animal trimmings in a first-in and first-out arrangement, it is possible to reduce or eliminate portions of the processing material which is subjected to extended heating or processing.

The liquified desinewed beef trimmings 20 leaves the heat exchanger at a temperature of about 42°C in the form of a slurry, and is fed into a particle reducer 22 where the particle sizes in the slurry are reduced to form a dispersion 24 having a roughly uniform consistency. The particle reducer 22 can be a Commitrol particle reducer manufactured by Urschel Laboratories Co.

The dispersion 24 is fed to a decanter 26 which provides for solids/liquids separation into a decanter solids stream 28 containing an increased weight percent of protein and moisture compared with the dispersion 24, and a decanter liquids stream 30 containing an increased weight percent of tallow, water soluble protein, and moisture compared with the dispersion 24. It should be appreciated that in the context of this invention, the use of the phrase "an increased amount" refers to an increased weight percentage of a particular component relative to the weight percentage of that component prior in the stream prior to being subjected to a separation step.

In the above exemplary embodiment, the decanter 26 is a CA-405 Decanter sold by Westfalia Separator AG, modified to provide a bowl which is designed to accommodate a high solids load, and which has a soft stream inlet to reduce shearing. The soft stream inlet is preferable since it reduces the amount of shear which would cause protein and fat to emulsify thereby reduce separation of fat and protein. Thus, the soft stream inlet is designed to accelerate the stream to about the same speed as the mass in the decanter prior to mixing. In addition, the overall design of the decanter 26 should provide for sanitary processing, which includes sanitary and accepted construction materials, first-in and first-out processing, and "clean in place" capabilities.

The decanter liquids stream 30 containing an increased amount of tallow, water soluble protein, and moisture is subjected to liquid/liquid separation in a separator 32 to provide a separator heavy phase stream 34 containing an increased amount of

moisture and water soluble protein, and a separator light phase stream 36 containing an increased amount of tallow. The separator 32 is preferably a Westfalia RSD 300-96-777 Clarifier, sold by Westfalia Separator AG, which is modified so that the bottom disk is slightly reduced in diameter. Alternatively, the separator can be a Westfalia RSA-450 Separator modified to provide a disc stack to accommodate a higher solids load, or a Westfalia MSD-60 Clarifier. It is believed that the Westfalia RSD 300-96-777 Clarifier provides a greater degree of separation and is capable of handling a greater total processing volume.

The separator heavy phase stream 34 is combined with the decanter solids stream 28 at a mixing point 38 to form a finished product 39 having low fat content and a high essential amino acid content. The separator light phase stream 36 can be further processed to provide an edible rendering which can be referred to as edible tallow. This usually involves removing moisture therefrom using additional heating and centrifugation.

It should be appreciated that the separation steps of the present invention do not provide complete or total separation of protein and fat, or of solids and liquids, etc. Accordingly, it is believed that each stream from a separation step contains a greater (or increased) amount of certain components and a lesser (or decreased) amount of other components.

The finished product 39 is quickly cooled or frozen on a freeze apparatus 40 which can be a Freeze Wheel System sold by Reno Technology. The cooled or frozen beef product 41 is then packaged for storage or sale. Alternatively, the beef product can be combined with other beef to provide ground beef.

The total time for processing through the low temperature rendering process of the present invention is preferably less than 30 minutes (from desinewing to freezing or final cooking temperature), and more preferably less than 25 minutes.

For the above exemplary embodiment where beef trimmings containing an average fat content of 61% by weight are fed into the above described low temperature rendering process at a rate of about 167 lbs./min., about 44 lbs./min of frozen beef product can be obtained. This corresponds with a production rate of about 13 lbs./min. of sinew, and about 109 lbs./min of tallow to rendering. The separation steps provide a decanter solids stream of about 28 lbs./min, and a heavy phase of about 17 lbs./min. The

content of the various streams throughout the above-described low temperature rendering process are provided in Table 1.

Table 1

	Fat %	Moisture %	Protein %	EAA %
Decanter Solids	7.79	66.47	25.06	29.75
Decanter Liquids	*	19.79	*	*
Separator Heavy Phase	1.08	88.86	8.16	41.3
Separator Light Phase	*	.78	*	*
Finished Product	3.74	75.91	19.66	34.8

* Sample not analyzed for identified component

Applicants believe that an important aspect of the invention is the step where the decanter solids stream containing an increased amount of moisture and protein is combined with the separator heavy phase containing an increased amount of moisture and water soluble protein to provide a meat product. As demonstrated by the data in Table 1, this step increases the essential amino acid content while further decreasing the fat content compared to the decanter solids stream. In addition, this step provides a fat content of less than 30% by weight; a protein content of greater than 14% by weight; a protein efficiency ratio (PER) of 2.5 or higher, or an essential amino acids (EAA) content of 33% of the total amino acids or higher. Advantageously, it is possible to provide a fat content of less than 20% by weight, more preferably less than 10% by weight, even more preferably between about 1 and 7% by weight, and most preferably between about 2 and 5% by weight. In addition, it is possible to provide a protein content of preferably greater than 18% by weight, and more preferably greater than 20% by weight.

For processing beef trimmings according to the present invention, it is believed that the preferred content, by weight, of fat, moisture, and protein at the stages of separation for the decanter and separator, and for the final product, are provided in Table

2. It is additionally believed that pork trimmings can be processed to provide the same ranges of fat, moisture and protein.

Table 2

	Fat %	Moisture %	Protein %	EAA
Decanter Solids	4.5 to 8.5	63 to 69	22 to 26.5	28.5 to 31
Decanter Liquids		16 to 24		
Separator Heavy Phase	.75 to 2.0	86 to 92	6 to 9.5	39.5 to 42.5
Separator Light Phase		.15 to 2.0		
Finished Product	1 to 7	72 to 77	18 to 21	>33%

5 The starting material for use in the present invention is preferably boneless beef or pork trimmings. It should be understood, however, that the present invention could be applied to animal trimmings containing undesirable components such as bone, cartilage, etc. In particular, it may be helpful to remove the undesirable components at some stage during the process. An apparatus for separating meat and bone which could
10 be used in accordance with the present invention is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,186,216 to Roth.

 It is noted that it is desirable to quickly cool the protein to prevent deterioration. Certain government regulations require that the protein product be reduced to below about 5°C (about 40°F) within one-half hour of its separation from fat. To
15 achieve optimum inhibition of bacteria growth, the product should be lowered to a temperature of from about -17°C to about -12°C (about 0°F to about 10°F). It is an advantage of the present invention that the method can be practiced without raising the temperature of the processed meat above about 43°C (about 110°F), and provides a frozen final product within about 30 minutes of processing. A refrigeration apparatus which can
20 be used in the present invention is described by U.S. Patent No. 4,098,095 to Roth, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

 The finely textured meat of the present invention can be used in ground beef without having to be declared on the label, and can be used, if desired, in additional products such as beef patties, sandwich steaks, taco filling, pizza topping, chili, beef

sticks, ethnic entrees, meatballs, luncheon meat, fabricated roast beef, pepperoni, and the like.

Alternative Embodiments

Now referring to Figure 2, an alternative embodiment of the low
 5 temperature rendering process of the invention is depicted at reference numeral 50. It should be understood that while the process is described with reference to many separate steps or operations, the invention does not require the practicing of all of the step or operations. For example, the process can be practiced without the step of desinewing if it is not necessary to remove the sinew from the tissue, or the step of freezing if the finely
 10 textured meat product can be cooled to a desired temperature without freezing.

It should be appreciated that the inventive process can be practiced with various animal trimmings including cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, horse and wild game. Preferably, the animal trimmings are beef trimmings. Animal trimmings 52 are introduced into a pasteurization unit 54 to kill at least a portion of the bacteria which may
 15 be provided on the surface of the trimmings 52. It should be understood that the trimmings processed by the present invention need not contain bacteria on its surface although it is believed that a certain level of bacteria may be present as a result of the slaughter and fabrication operations which results in the trimmings for processing by low temperature rendering. To the extent that pathogenic bacteria may be present on the
 20 surface of the trimmings, the pasteurization unit 54 is provided to kill such bacteria.

Now referring to Figure 3, a schematic diagram of a preferred embodiment of the method and apparatus for surface treating animal trimmings is provided at reference numeral 110. It should be appreciated that while the pasteurization is described in the context of surface treating animal trimmings, the surface treatment is provided to
 25 reduce pathogenic bacterial populations on the surface of animal trimmings if such bacterial populations are present. It is not necessary that a particular animal trimmings which is processed according to the invention contains at least a minimal amount of pathogenic bacteria. It is expected that most animal trimmings processed according to the invention will be essentially free of pathogenic bacteria. In the context of processing
 30 animal trimmings for human consumption, it is expected that there may be a possibility, at some time, that pathogenic bacteria may exist on the surface of the animal trimmings. Accordingly, the present invention is provided to destroy bacterial populations, if they exist, before the animal trimmings is further processed or reaches the consumer.

It should be appreciated that the phrase "animal trimmings" can include relatively small portions of tissue obtained as a result of the slaughter and fabrication operation. In general, these small portions include trimmings from animal carcasses. It is expected that the small portions of animal trimmings will have a size ranging from about 0.5 inch to about 16 inches in length. It should be understood that the length of animal trimmings refers to the longest dimension. In general, the animal trimmings which can be processed according to the invention will generally have an average weight of between about 0.25 lbs and about 12 lbs. per tissue piece. Animal trimmings can be obtained from several types of animal species including cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, horse, and wild game.

The apparatus for surface treating animal trimmings 110, according to the invention, includes a tissue inlet 112, a tissue outlet 114, and a surface treating or pasteurization unit 54. It should be appreciated that the invention relates to the processing of animal trimmings 52 to increase the degree of certainty that pathogenic bacterial populations are sufficiently reduced or lowered thereby increasing the overall safety of the animal trimmings as a food product, or as a pharmaceutical or animal feed product.

The animal trimmings 52 are continuously introduced into the pasteurization unit 54 at the tissue inlet 112. The animal trimmings 52 is provided by a conveyor 117 and dropped into the hot heat transfer fluid or media 120 within the pasteurization unit 54. The hot heat transfer media is preferably provided at a temperature which is sufficient to kill pathogenic bacterial populations which may be present on the surface of the animal trimmings 116 in the amount of time the tissue is provided within the pasteurization unit 54. In the case of water, a preferred heat transfer media, the water should be provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 110°C in order to provide desired lethal action on the bacterial populations which may be present on the surface of the animal trimmings.

As the animal trimmings 52 pass through the pasteurization unit 54, it is expected that the animal trimmings may pick up water (or other heat transfer media) during the heat treatment process. The heat treated tissue 53 is recovered from the pasteurization unit 54 and passes through a strainer 124 where the heat transfer fluid, such as water, is allowed to drain therefrom. Preferably, the strainer 124 includes a drain screen 126 and a shaker 128. While the heat treated tissue 53 is provided in the strainer

124, the agitation created by the shaker 128 causes excess heat transfer fluid to drain into a fluid catch pan 130 where it is subsequently removed via the fluid discharge line 154.

The heat treated tissue 53 which is recovered from the pasteurization system 110 can then be processed into edible products for human consumption.

5 Now referring to Figure 2, the trimmings 53 which are processed through the pasteurization unit 54 can then be subjected to desinewing in a desinewing apparatus 66. The desinewing apparatus 66 removes the heavy connective tissue, ligaments, and tendons, if they are present. This is referred to as the desinewing step which separates the low quality protein fraction (sinew) from the high quality protein fraction (skeletal
10 muscle). The sinew 68 can be discarded, and the desinewed trimmings 70 are processed to remove fat. The desinewing apparatus 66 is preferably a Simo Industries 290/125-7PX Pump Deboner. Of course, the desinewing step is optional, and the invention can be practiced without the step of desinewing.

 The desinewing step may or may not remove all of the connective tissue.
15 Generally, the desinewing step removes a large amount of the low quality protein component from the animal trimmings. The desinewed trimmings 70 are fed to a heat exchanger 72 and heated to about 42°C to melt the fat. The fat component of the desinewed trimmings 70 generally begins to melt at about 33°C , and becomes almost liquid at about 42°C when it exits the heat exchanger 72 as liquified trimmings 74. The
20 dimensions of the heat exchanger 72 should be sufficient to provide liquified trimmings 74 without significantly cooking or denaturing the protein. Preferably, the heat exchanger is identical or similar to the heat exchanger described above. Preferably, the heat exchanger 72 has a first-in and first-out arrangement which means that substantially all of the trimmings are processed in the heat exchanger for about the same length of time to
25 ensure that the trimmings are consistently heated and that certain fractions of the trimmings do not remain in the heat exchanger too long resulting in denaturing or cooking thereof.

 The liquified trimmings 74 leave the heat exchanger at a temperature of about 42°C in the form of a slurry. Optionally, the liquified trimmings 74 can be fed to a
30 particle reducer such as a Commitrol particle reducer where the particle sizes in the slurry are reduced to form a dispersion having a roughly uniform consistency.

 The liquified trimmings 74 are fed to a decanter 76 which provides for solids/liquids separation into a decanter solids stream 78 containing an increased weight

percent of protein and moisture compared with the liquified trimmings 74, and a decanter liquids stream 80 containing an increased weight percent of tallow, water soluble protein, and moisture compared with the liquified trimmings 74.

5 The decanter liquids stream 80 is subjected to liquid/liquid separation in a separator 82 to provide a separator heavy phase stream 84 containing an increased amount of moisture and water soluble protein, and a separator light phase stream 86.

The separator heavy phase stream 84 is combined with the decanter solids stream 78 at a mixing location 88 to form a finished product 90 having low fat content and a high essential amino acid content.

10 The separator light phase stream 86 can be recovered and processed to provide an edible rendering which can be referred to as edible tallow.

The finished product 90 can be quickly cooled or frozen on a freeze apparatus 92. The cooled or frozen product 94 can be packaged for storage or sale.

15 The total time for processing through the low temperature rendering process of the present invention is preferably less than 30 minutes (from surface treating to freezing or cooling to a desired temperature), and more preferably less than 20 minutes. The step of cooling and/or freezing takes about 1 minute.

Now referring to Figures 3–5, the pasteurization of the animal trimmings is described in more detail. While the invention is described in the context of using water as the heat transfer fluid or media, it should be appreciated that other media, including
20 tallow, could be used. The water temperature provided within the pasteurization unit 54 is preferably provided within a range of between about 80°C and about 110°C. Applicants have discovered that by providing the water at a temperature within this range, and that by providing the animal trimmings 52 within the pasteurization unit 54 for
25 between about 25 and about 50 seconds, the desired degree of pasteurization of the surface of the animal trimmings 52 can be obtained. Hot water is fed to the pasteurization unit 54 through the hot water inlet line 150. The flow of the hot water through the inlet line 150 is controlled by the flow adjusting valve 152. Water is recovered from the pasteurization unit 54 via water discharge line 154. Because the
30 pasteurization unit 54 runs at steady state, the introduction of a mass of water into the pasteurization unit causes the removal of the same mass of water therefrom. Water can leave the system as vapor and a certain amount of water is expected to be absorbed by the animal trimmings 52. The remaining amount of water flows out of the pasteurization unit

along with the heat treated tissue 53 and is recovered in the catch pan 130. Water recovered in the water catch pan 130 then flows via water discharge line 154 into surge tank 156. An additional fluid recovery line 158 is provided. When the valve 160 is open, water within the pasteurization unit 54 flows into the surge tank 156. This allows for easy draining of the pasteurization unit 54 for cleaning.

The water which is introduced into the pasteurization unit 54 and recovered therefrom can be referred to as processing water. While the embodiment of the invention depicted in Figure 1 includes a recycle stream 155 for the processing water, it should be appreciated that the invention can be practiced without the recycle stream. That is, processing water from the pasteurization unit 54 can be discarded, and fresh heated water can be introduced into the pasteurization unit 54. Furthermore, the surge tank 56 is advantageous for allowing fat buildup in the processing water to overflow. To assist the overflow of fat, water can be added via line 157 at a rate controlled by the valve 159 to cause overflow of excess fat from the surge tank 156. In addition, the line 157 can be relied upon for introducing water for making up the water which is evaporated or otherwise lost during the processing.

The processing water recovered in the surge tank 156 and the make up water are processed and introduced into the pasteurization unit 54 for further processing of animal trimmings 52. A valve 162 is provided which controls the flow of water through the pump inlet line 164 and into the recirculation pump 166. Under pressure, water then passes through valve 168 and pump outlet line 170 and then through the heat exchanger 172. The heat exchanger 172 includes a steam inlet 174 and a condensation outlet 176 for heating the water. Heated water 178 then flows out of the heat exchanger 172 for introduction into the pasteurization unit 54.

Now referring to Figures 4 and 5, the pasteurization unit 18 is shown in detail. The hot water is introduced into the pasteurization unit 54 via injection ports 200. A greater number of injection ports 200 are provided near the tissue inlet 112 in order to control the temperature across the length of the pasteurization unit. Because the animal trimmings 52 are provided at a much lower temperature than the water within the pasteurization unit 54, additional energy or heat should be provided near the inlet region. Along the length of the pasteurization unit 54, a screw 204 is provided for advancing the animal trimmings 52 along the length of the pasteurization unit. The screw 204 includes a spiral flight 206. As the screw 204 rotates, the spiral flight 206 causes the animal

5 trimmings 52 to move along the length of the pasteurization unit 54. This causes the
 animal trimmings 52 to advance through the pasteurization unit 54 on a first in first out
 basis thereby preventing overtreatment of certain pieces of animal trimmings 52. The
 speed of the screw 204 is adjusted to provide the desired residence time within the
 10 pasteurization unit 54. It should be appreciated that the desired residence time is a
 function of the temperature of the water within the pasteurization unit 54. In the case of
 water provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 110°C, it is desirable to
 provide a residence time of between about 25 seconds and about 50 seconds, and more
 preferably between about 30 seconds and about 45 seconds. For a screw having a solid
 15 flight at a 12 inch pitch, this relates to a screw speed of 8–9 revolutions per minute for a
 pasteurization unit having a length of about 10 feet. The screw 204 preferably driven by a
 variable speed motor 208 which can be adjusted to provide the desired tissue retention
 time within the pasteurization unit 54.

20 At the outlet end of the pasteurization unit 54, the final edge of the flight
 15 pushes the animal trimmings above the water level and out onto the strainer 124. The
 water is then recovered and recirculated into the pasteurization unit 54. The heat treated
 tissue 53 is then recovered and further processed by, for example, those techniques
 previously described.

25 It should be appreciated that the purpose of the pasteurization unit is to
 20 provide a relatively fast heat treatment of the animal trimmings in order to reduce the
 incidence of pathogenic bacteria while retaining the desired organoleptic properties of the
 animal trimmings. In particular, it is desirable to provide at least one log reduction in the
 aerobic plate counts on the surface of the animal trimmings, and to provide at least a two
 log reduction in pathogenic bacteria when tested using inoculated samples. It is expected
 30 that the animal trimmings will pick up a certain amount of water as a result of the
 processing. It is desired, however, that this increase in weight is minimal.

It should be appreciated that the invention provides for the surface
 treatment of the animal trimmings. It is not desirable to treat the animal trimmings to a
 depth below about 4 mm from the surface of the animal trimmings. It is expected that if
 35 surface treatment extends beyond about 4 mm, the organoleptic properties of the animal
 trimmings may be compromised.

An alternative way of characterizing the surface treatment of animal
 trimmings within the pasteurization unit is in terms of the ratio of the flow rate of heated

water into the pasteurization unit to the flow rate of animal trimmings into the pasteurization unit. In order to provide desired degree of surface treatment of the animal trimmings, enough heat energy needs to be introduced into the pasteurization unit. Too much heat energy, however, will result in cooking the animal trimmings or deterioration of organoleptic properties of the animal trimmings. It should be appreciated that the desired flow ratio of water to animal trimmings is a function of the temperature of the water bath within the pasteurization unit, the length of time the animal trimmings will remain within the pasteurization unit, and the temperature of the animal trimmings upon entry into the pasteurization unit. In the case of poultry, the animal trimmings is often processed relatively shortly after the slaughter operation. Accordingly, the temperature of poultry which has been recently slaughtered and after removal of the feathers is between about 30°C and about 40°C. In contrast, beef trimmings are generally cooled or chilled to a temperature of between about 0°C and about 10°C prior to introduction into the pasteurization unit. It should be appreciated that a higher flow rate of water may be appropriate for a lower temperature animal trimmings. In contrast, a lower flow rate of water may be appropriate for a hotter temperature animal trimmings. Furthermore, the flow rate of water will be affected by the temperature of the water introduced into the pasteurization unit and the temperature of the water maintained within the pasteurization unit. In general, under conditions of providing a bath at between about 80°C and about 110°C and introducing animal trimmings at a temperature of between about 0°C and about 40°C, it is desirable to provide a flow rate ratio of water to animal trimmings of between about 0.05 gallon of water per pound animal trimmings to about 0.2 gallon of water per pound animal trimmings. Preferably, the flow ratio is between about 0.10 gallon of water per pound animal trimmings and about 0.15 gallon of water per pound of animal trimmings. Applicants have found that a most preferred flow ratio is between about 0.11 gallon of water per pound of animal trimmings and about 0.13 gallon of water per pound of animal trimmings.

By way of illustration, the pasteurization unit can be used to process 14,000 pounds of animal trimmings per hour and provided at a temperature of between about 0°C and about 10°C by introducing 1700 gallons of water provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 110°C. It is expected that with such a flow rate of water, about 1550 gallons per hour will be provided as recirculated water, and about 150 gallons per hour will be provided as make-up water. Surface treating about 10,000

pounds per hour provided at a temperature of between about 0°C and about 10°C can include introducing about 1100 gallons of water per hour provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 110°C. Of that amount, about 1000 gallons can be recirculated water and about 100 gallons can be make-up water.

5 While a preferred embodiment of the invention is described in the context of hot water as a heating media, it should be appreciated that other types of heating media can be used according to the invention. In general, it is preferable to use a heating media which provides sufficiently fast heat transfer to the surface of the animal trimmings. The heating media can be referred to as the bath. The heat transfer coefficient of a media
10 reflects the relative ability of the media to transfer its heat energy to another substance. The heat transfer coefficient of boiling water is significantly higher than convective oil. The average heat transfer coefficient for boiling water is 20 times greater than for convective oil. In the situation where tallow is used as the heating media and where it is provided at a temperature in the range of between about 80°C and 110°C, it may be
15 appropriate to surface treat animal trimmings for between about 25 seconds and 150 seconds. Because the heat transfer coefficient of tallow is less than the heat transfer coefficient of water, it may be appropriate to alternatively increase the temperature of the tallow to provide the desired lethal effect under treatment times similar to that used when water is the heating media.

20 Preferred heat transfer fluids include tallow and water. In the case where the heat transfer fluid is tallow, it can be obtained from a later step in the low temperature rendering operation as described below. That is, the tallow can be recovered from a later separation step and provided into the pasteurization unit 54 as the heat transfer fluid 56 for surface treating the trimmings 52. When tallow is provided as the heat transfer fluid,
25 it is preferably provided at a temperature which is greater than about 100°C, and preferably between about 115°C and about 150°C. When water is provided as the heat transfer fluid, it is preferably provided at a temperature below its boiling point and preferably at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 95°C, and more preferably between about 82°C and about 93°C.

30 While the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that different alternatives, modifications, variations, and uses will be apparent to those skilled in the art in view of the foregoing description.

Accordingly, the invention is not limited to these embodiments or apparatus presented herein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A low temperature rendering process for converting animal trimmings to meat product, said low temperature rendering process comprising steps of:
 - (a) providing animal trimmings having an average size of between about 0.25 lbs and about 12 lbs;
 - (b) surface treating said animal trimmings with a heat transfer fluid provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 150°C for between about 25 seconds and about 150 seconds to provide surface treated animal trimmings;
 - (c) heating said surface treated animal trimmings in a heat exchanger having a first-in and first-out arrangement to a temperature in the range of about 30°C to about 50°C to form a heated slurry;
 - (d) separating a solids stream and a liquids stream from the heated slurry, the solids stream containing an increased weight percent of protein and moisture compared with the weight percent of protein and moisture in the heated slurry;
 - (e) separating a heavy phase and a light phase from the liquids stream, the heavy phase containing an increased weight percent of moisture and water soluble protein compared with the weight percent of moisture and water soluble proteins in the heated liquids stream; and
 - (f) combining the solids stream and the heavy phase to form a meat product.
2. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein said step of separating a solids stream and a liquids stream from the heated slurry is provided by a decanter.
3. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein said step of separating a heavy phase and a light phase from the liquids stream is provided by a centrifuge.
4. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein said meat product has a fat content of less than about 30%; a protein content of greater than about

14%; and a protein efficiency ratio of about 2.5 or higher, or an essential amino acid content of at least 33% of the total amino acids.

5. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein said meat product has an essential amino acids content of at least 33% of the total amino acids.

6. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the desinewed animal trimmings are not heated above 45°C in the heat exchanger.

7. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the meat product is frozen within about 30 minutes of said step of heating desinewed animal trimmings in a heat exchanger.

8. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the meat product is finely textured meat.

9. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the animal trimmings has a lean content of at least 37%, by weight.

10. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the animal trimmings has a lean content of at least 39%, by weight.

11. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the heat transfer fluid comprises water.

12. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 11, wherein the water is provided at a temperature of between about 80°C and about 110°C.

13. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 1, wherein the heat transfer fluid comprises tallow.

14. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 13, wherein the tallow is provided at a temperature of between about 115°C and about 150°C.

15. A meat product prepared according to the process of claim 1.
16. A low temperature rendering process for converting animal trimmings to meat product, said low temperature rendering process comprising steps of:
- (a) surface treating animal trimmings with a transfer fluid provided at a temperature between about 80°C and about 150°C for between about 25 seconds and about 150 seconds to provide surface treated animal trimmings;
 - (b) heating said surface treated animal trimmings in a heat exchanger having a first-in and first-out arrangement to a temperature in the range of about 30°C to about 50°C to form a heated slurry; and
 - (c) feeding the heated slurry to a decanter and separating the heated slurry into a solids stream and a liquids stream, the solids stream containing an increased weight-percent of protein and moisture compared with the weight-percent of protein and moisture in the heated slurry, and the liquids stream containing an increased weight-percent of tallow, water-soluble proteins, and moisture compared with the weight-percent of tallow, water-soluble proteins, and moisture in said heated slurry.
17. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 16, further comprising step of:
- (a) feeding the liquids stream from the decanter to a separator and separating the liquids stream into a heavy phase and a light phase, the heavy phase containing an increased weight-percent of moisture and water-soluble proteins compared to the weight-percent of moisture and water-soluble proteins in the liquids stream, and the light phase containing an increased weight-percent of tallow compared with the weight-percent of tallow in the liquids stream.
18. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 17, further comprising a step of combining the solids stream and the heavy phase to provide a meat product.

19. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 16, wherein the heat transfer fluid comprises water.
20. A low temperature rendering process according to claim 16, wherein the heat transfer fluid comprises tallow.

ABSTRACT

A low temperature rendering process for converting animal trimmings to meat product which can be classified as finely textured meat. The low temperature rendering process includes steps of surface treating the trimmings to kill organisms which may be present on the surface of the trimmings; heating the surface treated animal trimmings in a heat exchanger having a first-in and first-out arrangement to provide heating of the animal trimmings to a temperature in the range of about 32°C to about 43°C to form a heated slurry; separating a solids stream and a liquids stream from the heated slurry, the solids stream containing an increased amount of protein and moisture, and the liquids stream containing an increased amount of tallow, water soluble protein, and moisture; separating a heavy phase and a light phase from the liquids stream, the heavy phase containing an increased amount of moisture and water soluble protein, and the light phase containing an increased amount of tallow; and combining the solids stream and the heavy phase to form a meat product.

FIG. 1

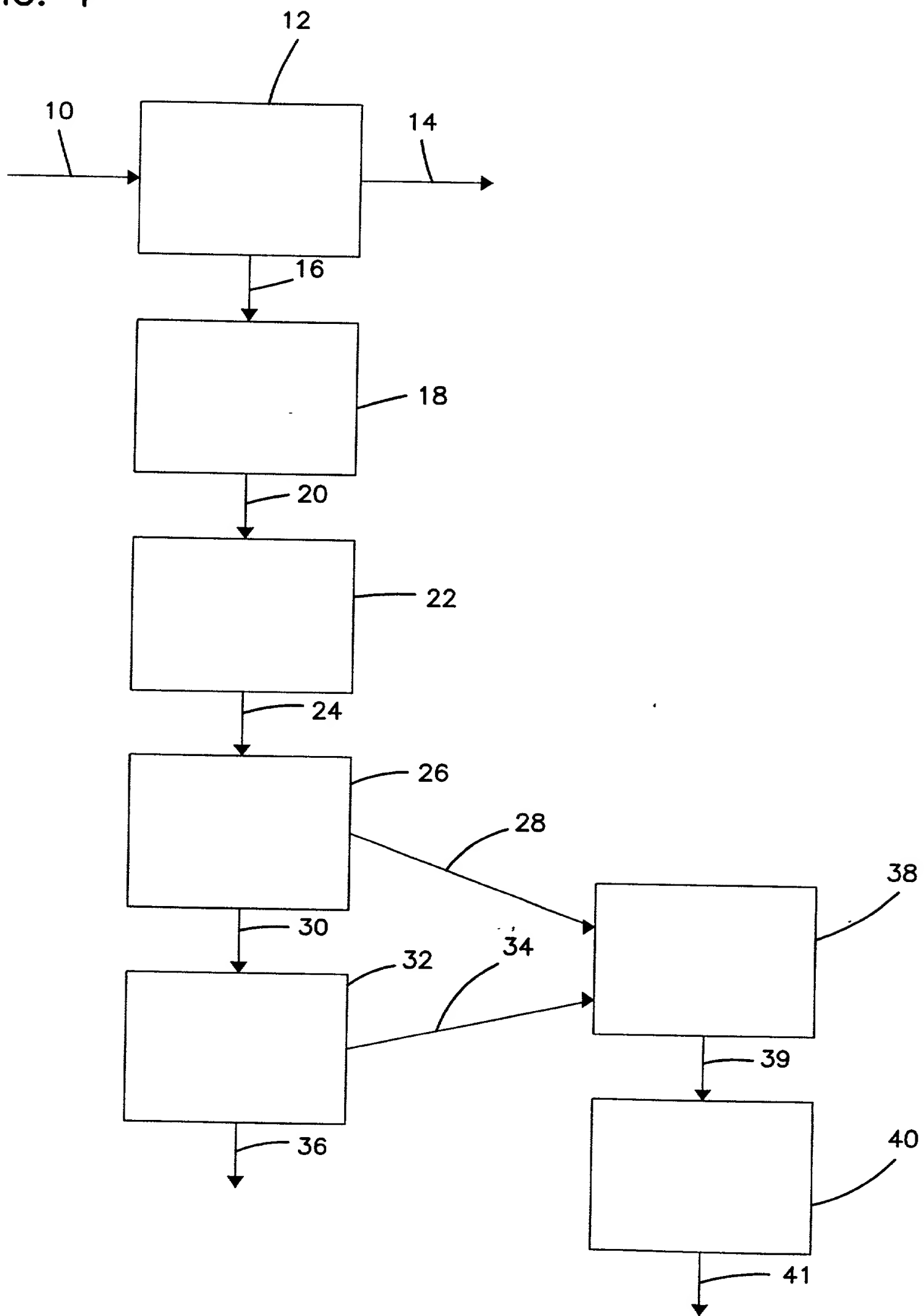


FIG. 2

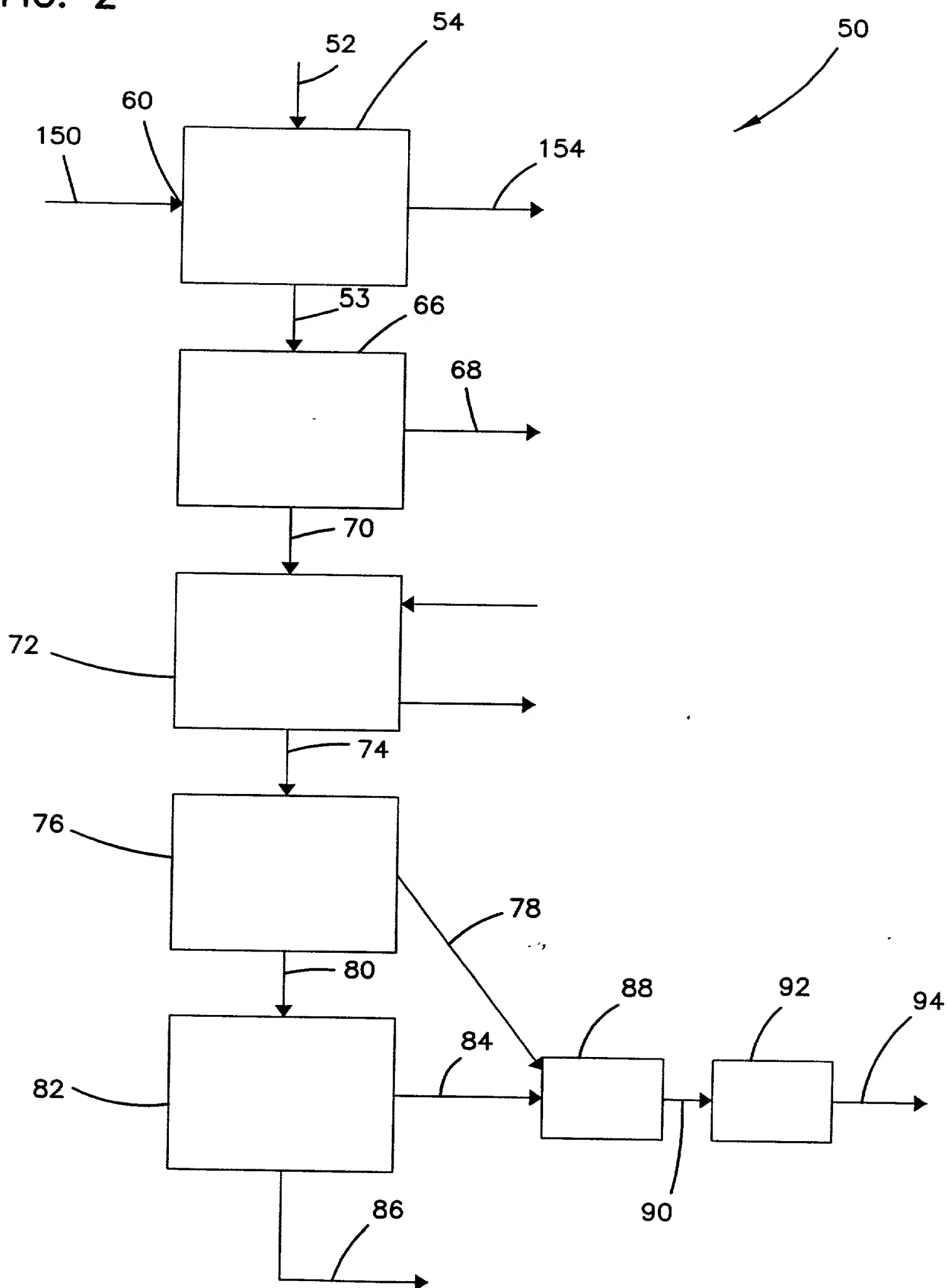


FIG. 4

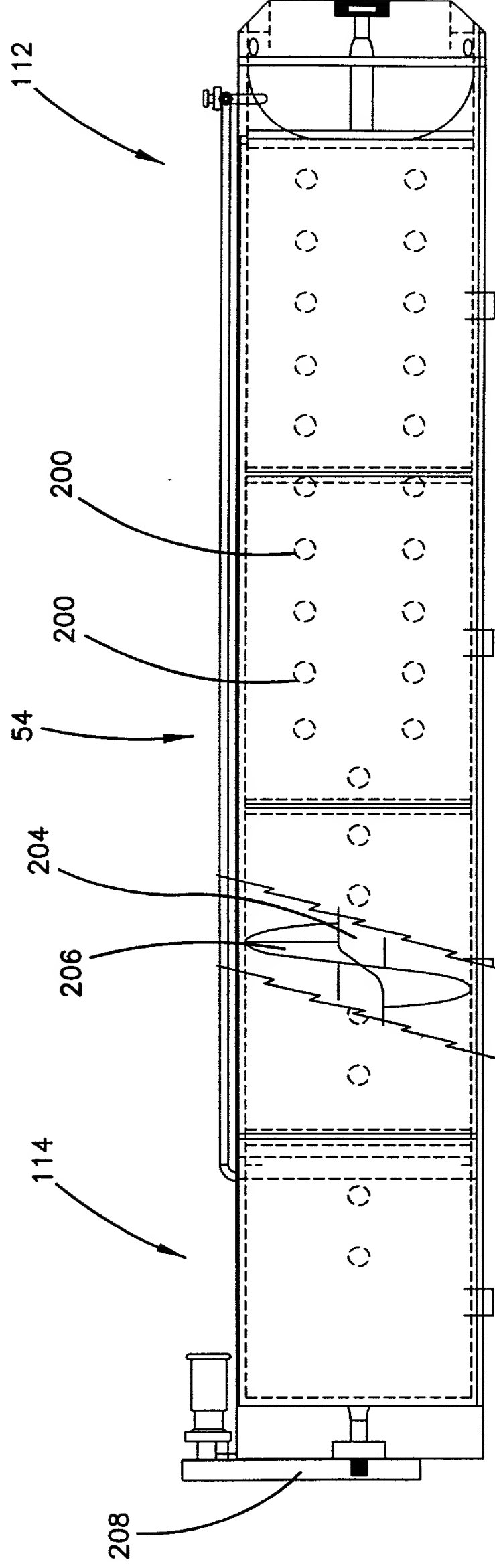
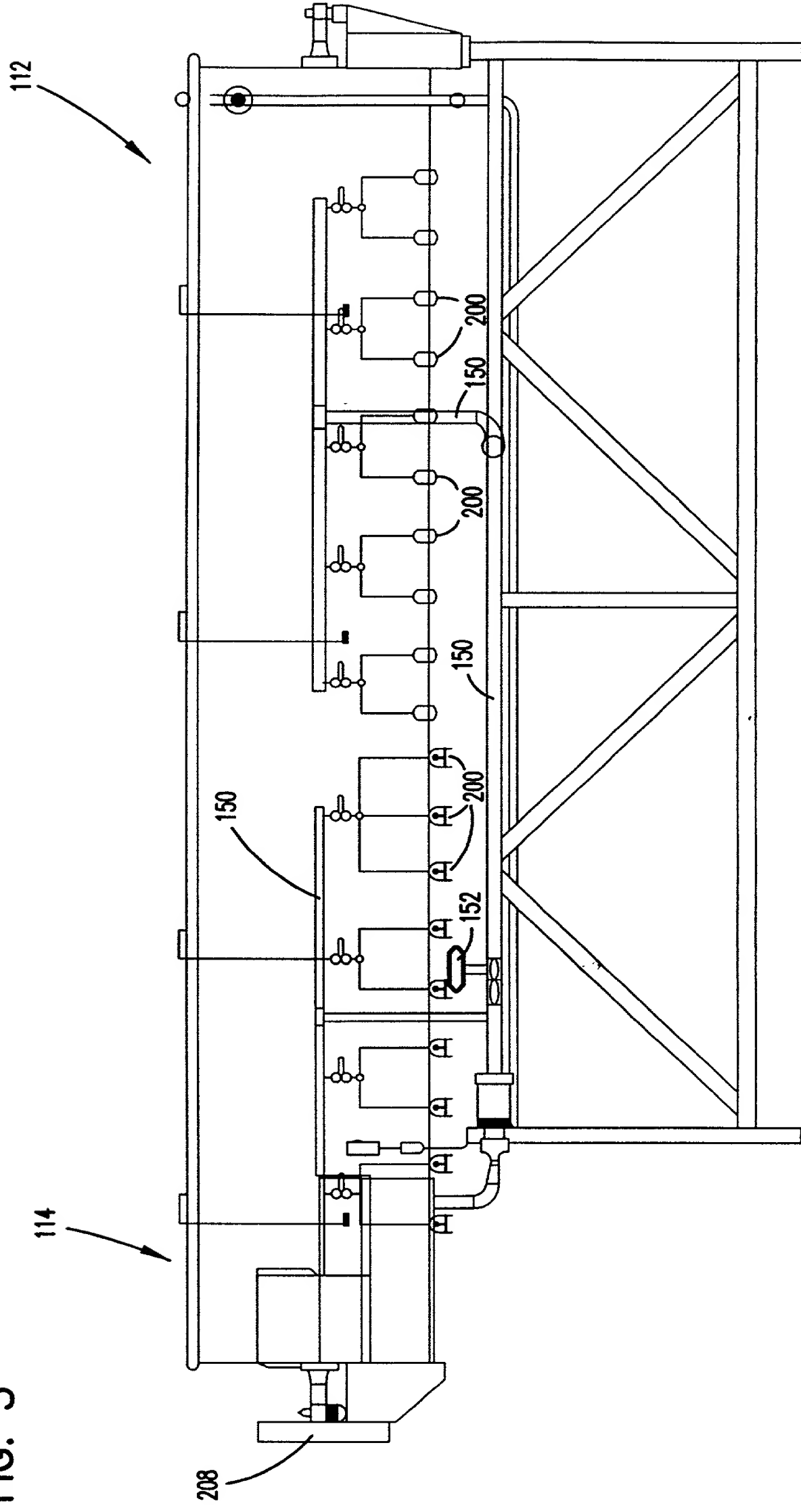


FIG. 5



United States Patent Application

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; that

I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or a joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: LOW TEMPERATURE RENDERING PROCESS, AND MEAT PRODUCT

The specification of which

a. ☐ is attached hereto

b. ☒ was filed on October 30, 1998 as application serial no. 09/183,184 and was amended on (if applicable) (in the case of a PCT-filed application) described and claimed in international no. filed and as amended on (if any), which I have reviewed and for which I solicit a United States patent.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 (attached hereto).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119/365 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed:

a. ☐ no such applications have been filed.

b. ☒ such applications have been filed as follows:

FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, CLAIMING PRIORITY UNDER 35 USC § 119			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	DATE OF ISSUE (day, month, year)
ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED BEFORE THE PRIORITY APPLICATION(S)			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	DATE OF ISSUE (day, month, year)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120/365 of any United States and PCT international application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	STATUS (patented, pending, abandoned)
08/895,112	July 16, 1997	Pending
08/506,612	July 25, 1995	Patented - U S Patent No 5,725,897

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (Day, Month, Year)
60/000,839	July 3, 1995

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or patent agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith:

Albrecht, John W.	Reg. No. 40,481	Larson, James A.	Reg. No. 40,443
Ansems, Gregory M.	Reg. No. 42,264	Lasky, Michael B.	Reg. No. 29,555
Batzli, Brian H.	Reg. No. 32,960	Liepa, Mara E.	Reg. No. 40,066
Beard, John L.	Reg. No. 27,612	Lindquist, Timothy A.	Reg. No. 40,701
Berman, Charles	Reg. No. 29,249	Lynch, David W.	Reg. No. 36,204
Black, Bruce E.	Reg. No. 41,622	Marschang, Diane L.	Reg. No. 35,600
Blasdel, Thomas L.	Reg. No. 31,329	McDaniel, Karen D.	Reg. No. 37,674
Bogucki, Raymond A.	Reg. No. 17,426	McDonald, Daniel W.	Reg. No. 32,044
Bruess, Steven C.	Reg. No. 34,130	McIntyre, Iain A.	Reg. No. 40,337
Byrne, Linda M.	Reg. No. 32,404	Mueller, Douglas P.	Reg. No. 30,300
Carlson, Alan G.	Reg. No. 25,959	Nasiedlak, Tyler L.	Reg. No. 40,099
Carter, Charles G.	Reg. No. 35,093	Nelson, Albin J.	Reg. No. 28,650
Caspers, Philip P.	Reg. No. 33,227	Parker, Sandra M.	Reg. No. 36,233
Chiapetta, James R.	Reg. No. 39,634	Pauly, Daniel M.	Reg. No. 40,123
Clifford, John A.	Reg. No. 30,247	Plunkett, Theodore	Reg. No. 37,209
Daignault, Ronald A.	Reg. No. 25,968	Pytel, Melissa J.	Reg. No. 41,512
Daley, Dennis R.	Reg. No. 34,994	Reich, John C.	Reg. No. 37,703
Dalglish, Leslie E.	Reg. No. 40,579	Reiland, Earl D.	Reg. No. 25,767
Daulton, Julie R.	Reg. No. 36,414	Rittmaster, Ted R.	Reg. No. 32,933
DeVries Smith, Kate	Reg. No. 42,157	Schmaltz, David G.	Reg. No. 39,828
DiPietro, Mark J.	Reg. No. 28,707	Schuman, Mark D.	Reg. No. 31,197
Edell, Robert T.	Reg. No. 20,187	Schumann, Michael D.	Reg. No. 30,422
Epp Ryan, Sandra	Reg. No. 39,667	Sebald, Gregory A.	Reg. No. 33,280
Farber, Michael B.	Reg. No. 32,612	Skoog, Mark T.	Reg. No. 40,178
Funk, Steven R.	Reg. No. 37,830	Soderberg, Richard	Reg. No. -P-43,352
Glance, Robert J.	Reg. No. 40,620	Sumner, John P.	Reg. No. 29,114
Golla, Charles E.	Reg. No. 26,896	Summers, John S.	Reg. No. 24,216
Gorman, Alan G.	Reg. No. 38,472	Tellekson, David K.	Reg. No. 32,314
Gould, John D.	Reg. No. 18,223	Trembath, Jon R.	Reg. No. 38,344
Gregson, Richard	Reg. No. 41,804	Underhill, Albert L.	Reg. No. 27,403
Gresens, John J.	Reg. No. 33,112	Vandenburgh, J. Derek	Reg. No. 32,179
Hamre, Curtis B.	Reg. No. 29,165	Vradenburgh, Anna M.	Reg. No. 39,868
Hillson, Randall A.	Reg. No. 31,838	Welter, Paul A.	Reg. No. 20,890
Johnston, Scott W.	Reg. No. 39,721	Whipps, Brian	Reg. No. 43,261
Kastelic, Joseph M.	Reg. No. 37,160	Wickhem, J. Scot	Reg. No. 41,376
Kettelberger, Denise	Reg. No. 33,924	Williams, Douglas J.	Reg. No. 27,054
Knearl, Homer L.	Reg. No. 21,197	Witt, Jonelle	Reg. No. 41,980
Komanduri, Janaki	Reg. No. 40,684	Wood, Gregory B.	Reg. No. 28,133
Kowalchyk, Alan W.	Reg. No. 31,535	Wood, William J.	Reg. No. 42,236
Kowalchyk, Katherine M.	Reg. No. 36,848	Xu, Min S.	Reg. No. 39,536
Lacy, Paul E.	Reg. No. 38,946		

I hereby authorize them to act and rely on instructions from and communicate directly with the person/assignee/attorney/firm/ organization who/which first sends/sent this case to them and by whom/which I hereby declare that I have consented after full disclosure to be represented unless/until I instruct Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt to the contrary.

Please direct all correspondence in this case to Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt at the address indicated below:

Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell,
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3100 Norwest Center
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Minneapolis, MN 55402-4131

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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§ 1.56 Duty to disclose information material to patentability.

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is canceled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is canceled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)–(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
- (2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim;
- (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:
 - (i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or
 - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

- (1) Each inventor named in the application;
- (2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and

(3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

(d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.